

Name _____ Date _____

CIVIL WAR HALL OF FAME

LESSONS 3–6

Major General
William Rosecrans

5

General
Braxton Bragg

5

General William
Tecumseh Sherman

6

Brigadier General
John Hood

6

LESSON 3: FIRST YEAR OF THE CIVIL WAR

MAJOR BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR'S FIRST YEAR

Color the square blue if the battle was a Union victory. Color the square gray if the battle was a Confederate victory, or write a *D* in the square if the battle was a draw. Record the date of the battle in the parentheses. Write the name of the state, territory, or body of water in which the battle took place, and write the name(s) of the important Union and Confederate leaders involved.

First Battle of Bull Run, or First Battle of Manassas (_____)

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Confederate leaders: _____

Battle of Fort Henry
(_____)

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Battle of Fort Donelson
(_____)

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Confederate leaders: _____

Monitor vs. Merrimack
(_____)

Location: _____

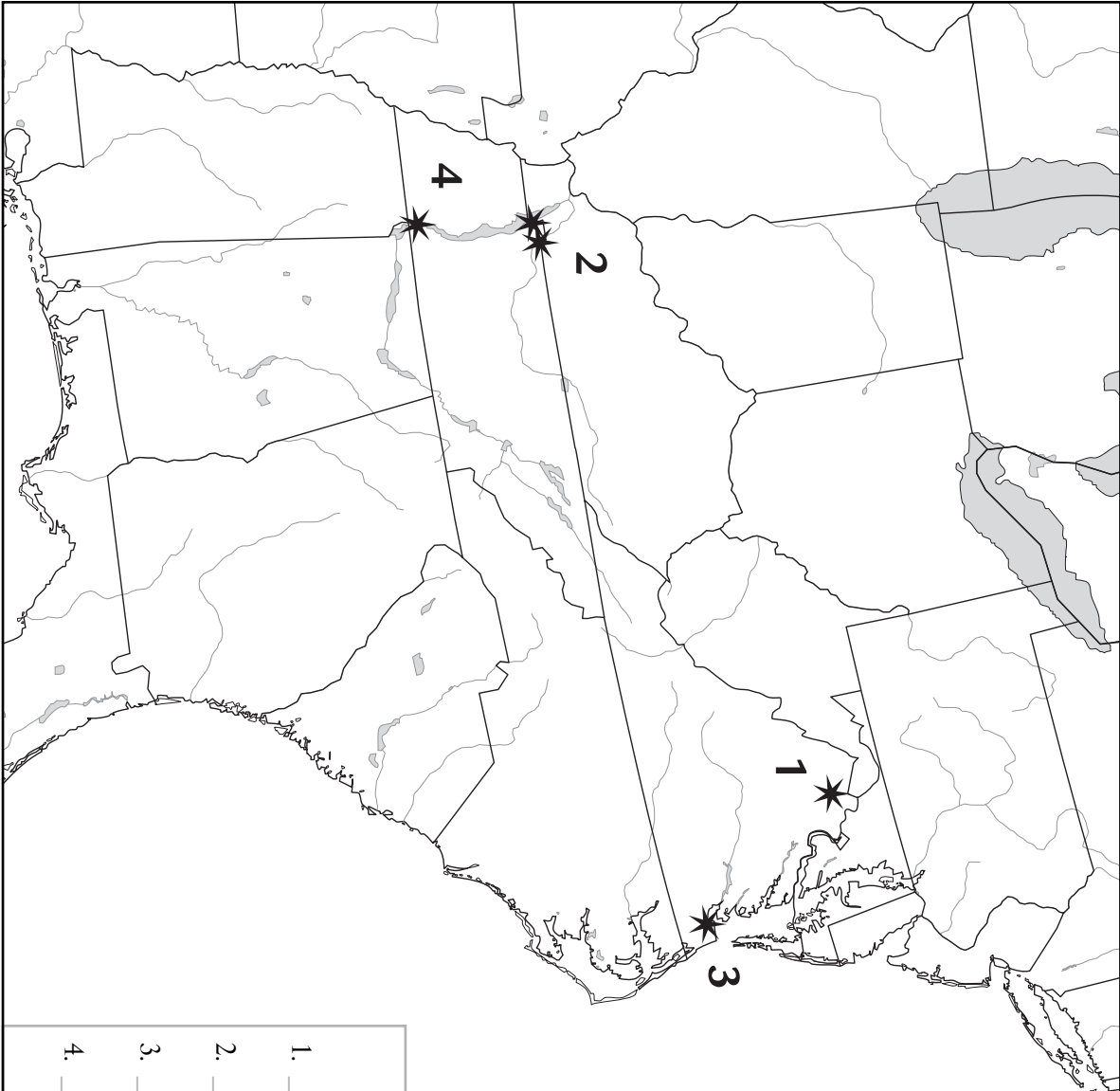
Battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Battle of Shiloh (_____)

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Confederate leaders: _____

Label the major battle sites of the Civil War's first year.



The map shows the Eastern United States with state boundaries and major water bodies. Four battle sites are marked with stars and numbered:

- 1: Located in Virginia, near the Rappahannock River.
- 2: Located in the Shenandoah Valley region, near the Potomac River.
- 3: Located on the coast of Virginia, near the Chesapeake Bay.
- 4: Located in the western part of Virginia, near the Shenandoah River.

LEGEND

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

LESSON 3: FOR REVIEW

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- _____ 1. The Civil War was fought on
- A. one front
 - B. two fronts
 - C. three fronts
 - D. four fronts
- _____ 2. Which of the following is a true statement about the Civil War?
- A. all the battles were fought east of the Mississippi
 - B. most historians have concentrated on the battles fought west of the Mississippi
 - C. battles were fought as far away as New Mexico
 - D. fewer than thirty battles were fought during the four years of the war
- _____ 3. Most battles in the Civil War were
- A. given only one name
 - B. named for states
 - C. fought using guerilla tactics
 - D. given different names by the Confederacy and the Union
- _____ 4. Confederate armies were
- A. named for rivers
 - B. concentrated primarily in Florida and Georgia
 - C. hopeful of gaining European allies
 - D. constantly moving, not willing merely to hold their own until the Union became weary of the war

- _____ 5. Robert E. Lee
- A. found it easy to turn down the offer of field command of the Union army
 - B. assumed command of all the Confederate armies at the very beginning of the war
 - C. displayed boldness and an ability to anticipate his opponent's next moves
 - D. worked out a long-range battle strategy for Confederate forces
- _____ 6. Union armies were
- A. named for mountains
 - B. at first led by generals who did not meet Lincoln's expectations
 - C. successful in executing the Anaconda Plan from the very beginning
 - D. always commanded by Ulysses S. Grant
- _____ 7. Which of the following was NOT true of the Anaconda Plan?
- A. it was developed by Major General George McClellan
 - B. it called for a naval blockade of the South
 - C. it advocated sealing off the South's inland borders
 - D. it called for advancing south by means of the four great southern rivers
- _____ 8. The First Battle of Bull Run
- A. was fought to gain control of a railroad junction at Manassas, Virginia
 - B. ended in Union victory
 - C. convinced the Lincoln administration that the war could be won quickly
 - D. led to a change in command for the Confederate forces
- _____ 9. Fort Henry and Fort Donelson were
- A. located in Virginia
 - B. captured by Union troops led by Ulysses S. Grant
 - C. not significant to the Union
 - D. able to hold off the attacking Union troops

- _____ 10. The *Merrimack*
- A. sank the *Monitor*
 - B. was responsible for making ironclad ships obsolete
 - C. prevented McClellan from using the James River in his campaign to capture Richmond
 - D. was captured by the *Monitor*
- _____ 11. General Albert Sidney Johnston
- A. secured a Confederate victory at Shiloh
 - B. succeeded in recovering much of Tennessee for the Confederacy
 - C. chose Chattanooga as the staging area for a Confederate offensive
 - D. died at Shiloh

Write the corresponding letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Pierre G. T. Beauregard | E. Irvin McDowell |
| B. Ulysses S. Grant | F. Thomas Jackson |
| C. Robert E. Lee | G. Albert Sidney Johnston |
| D. George McClellan | H. Joseph E. Johnston |
| | I. Winfield Scott |

- _____ 1. Received the nickname “Stonewall” at the First Battle of Bull Run
- _____ 2. Developed the Anaconda Plan
- _____ 3. Refused the offer of field command of the Union army
- _____ 4. Replaced Irvin McDowell after the Union loss at Bull Run
- _____ 5. Brought Confederate reinforcements to the First Battle of Bull Run
- _____ 6. Led Union forces that captured Fort Henry and Fort Donelson
- _____ 7. Commanded Confederate troops at the battles of Bull Run and Shiloh
- _____ 8. Died at the Battle of Shiloh
- _____ 9. Led Union forces that lost the Battle of Bull Run

LESSON 3: FOR FURTHER STUDY

For even more interesting information about this period of history, please refer to the For Further Study answers for this lesson in the Teacher's Guide.

1. There were many names given to the conflict that we know today as the Civil War. What name for the war did most southerners prefer? See how many of these names you can find and decide which side would have preferred each name.
2. Research the history of the Confederate flag. Explain its symbolism. How is this flag controversial today?
3. One of the first accounts of the infamous “rebel yell” came from the First Battle of Bull Run. What was the purpose of this yell? How did it sound and from where did it originate?
4. Many new words came from the Civil War. Three of these were *sideburns*, *chignon*, and *greenbacks*. Look for the origin and definition of these words.

